Listening to Farmers and Mothers
Voices of agriculture value chain actors and caregivers inform social and behavior change efforts to improve dietary diversity in Sierra Leone

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With assistance from Sarah McClung
In 2015, SPRING conducted a nutrition assessment in the wake of the Ebola crisis in Sierra Leone.
SPRING/Sierra Leone

- **Objective 1:** Approaches tested and supported for promoting the uptake of nutrition-related household practices
- **Objective 2:** Approaches tested and supported for increasing access to and quality of nutrition-sensitive agricultural services
APPLYING A NUTRITION LENS TO THE VALUE CHAIN APPROACH

1. Select Value Chain
2. Analyze Value Chain
3. Identify Market-based Solutions
4. Assess Market-based Solutions
5. Implement Facilitation Activities
6. Monitor and Evaluate

Competitiveness

Nutrition
WATER FOR IRRIGATION

Productivity
Availability
Time
Energy
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Control over use of income
Empowerment
VALUE ADDITION

Demand
Income
Availability
Affordability
Food safety
INTERVENTIONS ALONG THE VALUE CHAIN

APPLYING A VALUE CHAIN LENS TO FORMATIVE RESEARCH FOR NUTRITION
WHY people DO or DO NOT engage in a behavior?
Interview Doers and Non-Doers
Compare the differences
Added questions related to markets / production
CONSUMPTION OF PUMPKIN BY PREGNANT WOMEN AND CHILDREN 6-23 MONTHS

Lowland Selection and Preparation

1. Insai dry season wae u wan plant pumpkin, mek hip na flat ground

2. Wae u dae dig di hole for plant, mek e nor near near at all

3. Full-up di hole wit dry leaf en ashes, then cover ram wit dorti

4. Wata di hole dem en lef am for 2 weeks before u plant di pumpkin seed
Consumption of fish by pregnant women and children 6-23 months
BARRIER: Poor hygiene
Consumption of fish by pregnant women and children 6-23 months. Barrier: Fear of baby choking on bones.
TIPS: HOUSEHOLD HYGIENE IN THE CONTEXT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION
# Bringing It All Together

Examples of nutrition-sensitive agriculture practices

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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Agriculture</strong></th>
<th><strong>Health</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Promoting the sale of small fish by market sellers</td>
<td>• Buying small fish and pounding them to feed to babies</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Promoting key hygiene practices by fish sellers</td>
<td>• Identifying hygienic fish in the market</td>
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<td>• Growing pumpkin in off-season</td>
<td>• Growing pumpkin in home gardens</td>
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<td>Proposed:</td>
<td>• Household hygiene in the context of livestock production</td>
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<td>• Women’s group marketing</td>
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<td>• Quality processing, value addition</td>
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<td>• Water technologies, supporting services</td>
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SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL MODEL FOR CHANGE

- Promoting the sale of small fish for consumption by target groups
- Promoting key hygiene practices by fish sellers
- Growing pumpkin in off season

Proposed:
- Women's group marketing
- Quality processing, value addition
- Water technologies, supporting services

- Buying small fish to make healthy paste to feed babies
- Identifying hygienic fish in the market
- Growing pumpkin in home gardens
- Hygiene
Thanks to Abhi Goyal for assistance in putting together this presentation.

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